DECEMBER 20, 1787. THE NUMBER 283.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

PARIS, September 30.

MR. de Suffrein is at preſent at Toulon, where they think he is preparing to take the command of the ſquadron which Mr. Mallouet has had orders to equip. This ſquadron conſiſts of 12 ſail, and is diſtined to guard the Mediterranean. Almoſt all the veſſels and frigates in the port of Toulon are ſheathed with copper, and will ſoon be, if they are not already, in the road, to ward off the blow with which France ſeems at preſent to be manaced.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 27.

COUNT d'ARANDA, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from Spain, has had a particular audience of the King.

MADRID, September 7.

A COMMITTEE of war is going to be eſtabliſhed here, compoſed of General-officers; their deliberations are to be preſented to the King, who will give ſuch orders in conſequence to the war Miniſter as he may think proper.

The Plague has entirely ceaſed at Algiers.

VIENNA, SEPT. 8.

THE following regulation has been publiſhed here, in the Court Gazette, concerning the Auſtrian flag.

1ſt. Permiſſion to uſe the Auſtrian flag is only to be given to the ſubjects of the Hereditary States, who are proprietors of ſhips.

2d. Reſpecting the grant of the flag—all foreigners born in the Hereditary States are to be reputed Auſtrian ſubjects; alſo thoſe who by a reſidence of ten years in theſe ſtates, have acquired the rights of ſubjects, and who are eſtabliſhed with their families and effects, and thoſe in ſhort who have obtained letters of naturalization.

3d. The naturalized ſubjects who wiſh to obtain the flag, muſt either be merchants on their own proper account, and without any foreign aid—the commerce in general in the Hereditary States—or living in theſe ſtates with their families, and having a ſtock of 5000 florins, or in ſhort, habitation with a fund of 10,000 florins if they have no family.

4th. The proprietors of ſhips, ſubjects of the Hereditary States, may grant to other ſubjects of theſe ſame ſtates a part of proprietary, but this ceſſion muſt never be made in favour of foreigners.

5th. If it ſhould happen that proof is made that foreigners have a ſhare in any ſhip, the ſhip ſhall be confiſcated, and the proprietors be condemned beſides to pay a fine of 1000 golden ducats.

6th. The ſame fine ſhall be incurred by thoſe proprietors of a ſhip who lend their name and patent to a foreigner.

7th. Thoſe who inform againſt theſe illicit practices are to have half the fine.

8th. The ſhip for which a patent of the flag is requeſted ſhall be conſtructed, bought, armed, and equipped, either in one of the ports of the Hereditary States, or in one of thoſe belonging to powers who are in peace with the Ottoman Porte, and Barbary regencies. All which circumſtances muſt be declared to the Imperial Conſuls in the foreign ports, which they muſt verify and ſend immediately with the ſhip to Trieſte or Fiume. The equipage of theſe ſhips are to be compoſed at leaſt with one half ſubjects of the Hereditary States.

LONDON, October 5.

ACCOUNTS from Vienna ſay, that the Emperor has juſt iſſued a circular letter, commanding all the officers and ſoldiers belonging to the Hereditary regiments to repair immediately to their reſpective commands.

Advices from Prague ſay, that the utmoſt exertion is now uſing in repairing and augmenting the fortifications and works of that city, as an attack is expected by a large army of Turks, which is now collecting on the borders of Tranſylvania.

Letters from Breſt adviſe, that the Re-Union frigate, commanded by M. de Motheyſon, and the Balloon brig, ſailed from thence the 13th of September. They are going to St. Domingo for the Comte de la Luzerne, who is named Miniſter for the marine department: It is believed that they will proceed firſt to the windward iſlands, to take on board the Comté de Damas, who is to ſucceed Monſ. de la Luzerne, and his ſtation at Martinico will be then occupied by Mr. Arthur Dillon, who commanded at Tobago. The Amphion, which had been fitted out at Rochfort for India, has been put out of commiſſion at the moment it was going to depart. The Superb is fitting out at Breſt for the St. Domingo ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Cherbourg, Sept. 29.

"Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Paris, with orders to mount the guns on the batteries, as well as to man the two King's ſhips that have been all the ſummer in the road, and to prepare for war by obliging the towns-people to work on the ſame."

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, Sept. 29.

"An order is this moment arrived here to equip the following ſhips of war with all expedition: L'Hippotaume of 64 guns; L'Hannibal of 50; and Le Saggittaire, Corneulle, Cabot, and Deſtin frigates, which are, as we expect, intended for a ſquadron of obſervation in the channel, ſailors are preparing to man them. The equipment is entruſted to the Chevalier Guiberdon, who is arrived here for that purpoſe."

The following ſhips were put into commiſſion yeſterday:

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Barſleur	98	Capt. Knight
Cumberland	74	M'Bride
Bellon	74	Bowyer.
Alcide	74	Caldwell.
Robuſt	74	Cornwallis.
Perſeverance	36	Young
La Nymph	36	Plane.
Spit fire, a fire ſhip	—	Capt. Wallis.

Nothing carries a greater appearance of war than the orders given by government for putting fire-ſhips into commiſſion, it being very unuſual to equip thoſe veſſels till the laſt moment of a fleet ſailing for actual ſervice.

The 17th, 22d, 43d, 44th, and 55th, regiments of foot have received orders from the war office to hold themſelves in readineſs for foreign ſervice. But their deſtination is at preſent, as it ought to be, a profound ſecret.

Extract of a letter from Venice, Sept. 13.

"The news of the Ottoman porte having declared war againſt Ruſſia is arrived, and the Miniſter of that nation has demanded formally the fulfilling of the treaties ſubſiſting between the Empreſs and the Republic. In conſequence of which the Doge aſſembled the Senators, who have univerſally voted to ſtand faſt by their treaties with the Ruſſian Empire; for this purpoſe many more men of war are fitting out, and ſailors are ſent for from the ports of Dalmatia and other places to man them."

It is undoubtedly the intereſt of Great Britain to remain neuter in the preſent conteſt between the Ruſſians and Turks; ſhe certainly is warranted to render no aſſiſtance to the Empreſs, both on account of her behaviour during the laſt war, and the preparations neceſſary to be made by Great Britain for an approaching war with her old enemy.

The conſequence of Great-Britain's ſtanding neuter muſt be an obligation conferred on the Turks, who undoubtedly will in return favour England in her trade to the Levant.

Should England ceaſe to render her ſervices to the Empreſs of Ruſſia in a war againſt the Turks, there can be little or nothing to fear from her ill-will. England will ſpeedily be enabled to draw from her colony of New South Wales the ſtaple of Ruſſia, hemp and flax.

At Rochford they are caſting great guns, and forming magazines of naval ſtores; a number of freſh hands are employed in the rope-walks and the officers of marines there have orders to recruit the marine guards with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Couriers are almoſt daily paſſing between the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid; and it is now generally believed by the beſt informed men, that Spain will enter into the deſigns of France.

The French court have ſent orders to Toulon for immediately arming ſix men of war. This armament is to be commanded by M. de Suffrien, who, it is ſaid, is to cruiſe in the Mediterranean and the Archipelago, as well to obſerve the motions of the Belligerent powers of Ruſſia and the Porte, as to protect the French commerce in the Levant.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 3.

"His Majeſty's ſhips fitting out here go on very rapidly, and begin to get a great number of hands on board, as ſeldom a day paſſes but we have a hundred or two from one place or other; and we expect, in the courſe of next week, moſt of the ſhips will be fit to put to ſea at a few hours notice. We have nothing but war here, and this place is all alive."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 22.

"Late on Monday evening a King's meſſenger with great difficulty procured a pinnace at Leith, and went on board the Champion frigate, Captain Dommet; and early on Tueſday morning the hotteſt impreſs ever remembered took place at Leith, where perſons of every deſcription were ſeized, and every ſhip in the roads ſtript of her ſeamen. A number of men were afterwards ſet at liberty, but near 200 hands were detained for the ſervice. The Shark is ſailed with them for the Nore.

"We underſtand that twenty five good men were impreſſed by the crew belonging to the Shark at Iverkeithing, and a few at Burnt Iſland and other ports in the Frith.

"On the above occaſion, ſeveral of the ſeamen and marines employed in the impreſs ſervice, having got intoxicated, paraded the ſtreets of Edinburgh and Leith, with cutlaſſes and were guilty of a variety of wanton and unneceſſary outrages. Several of them were by order of the Magiſtrates, committed to the city guard: it is but juſtice to mention that the above outrages were committed without the knowledge and againſt the orders of the officers, who have, on the occaſion, conducted themſelves with all the lenity that ſo cruel and oppreſſive (though neceſſary) a meaſure will admit of."

A letter from Truro in Cornwall ſays, that the crew of the Prince Henry cutter landed there the 28th ult. in order to impreſs ſome ſailors, when a body of miners aſſembled together, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, and a ſmart battle enſued; but the crew being overpowered by numbers were obliged to retreat to their cutter without carrying off a man. Several of the miners were wounded, but not dangerouſly.

It is ſaid that a very ſerious revolt has ariſen in St. Domingo, that the intendant had been maſſacred, and that M. de la Luzerne the Governour had narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate.

Subſtance of the Manifeſto of the Ottoman Court againſt the Court of Ruſſia, communicated on the 24th of Auguſt to all the foreign Miniſters.

AFTER the deſire of tranquility and public repoſe had induced the ſublime Porte and the Court of Ruſſia to put an end to hoſtilities in the year 1774, this laſt took every occaſion to make further propoſitions, incongruous with a ſincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own ſolemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the baſis of the peace of Kaynardgy; and whilſt to attain perfect ſecurity on both ſides, and to annihilate all further cauſes for contention between the two ſtates, it was agreed in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expreſsly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly, nor in ſecret, any acts of hoſtility were to be committed; the Court of Ruſſia excited the Kan of Teflis, (who, moreover, by virtue of an Imperial diploma, is ſubject to us) to rebel againſt the ſublime Porte; ſhe afterwards introduced Ruſſian troops into the place of Teflis, and gained over that Kan; by which means ſhe raiſed diſturbances in Georgia and its Frontiers, and when called upon to deſiſt, ſhe returned a negative anſwer. In the articles of the peace, clear ſtipulations had been made for the exportation of ſalt in favour of the inhabitants of Oczakow, which had been aſſigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Ruſſians, by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the ſalt, and when required to fulfil their conditions have declined it.

Their Conſul has ſeduced the hoſpodar of Moldavia, who in our ſtate holds the rank of Prince; and when, after his eſcape directed the Conſul, it was demanded, that he ſhould be given up to the ſublime Porte, in conformity to the Convention, the Ruſſian Miniſter violated and invalidated thoſe Conventions by the deciſive anſwer, "That his court would not give him up;" and in conſtruing many other articles in whatever ſenſe was moſt agreeable to him, he made manifeſt the bad intentions of his Court.

In eſtabliſhing Conſuls in Wallachia, Beſſarabia, and in the iſles and places where they could have no other buſineſs but to moleſt the Muſſulmans, the Court of Ruſſia has ſeduced all the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, and has enticed many of them into her own provinces, employing ſome in the navy, and others in different ſervices.

The Court of Ruſſia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs in demanding the depoſition and chaſtiſement of ſeveral Pachas, Judges, and Commandants in our dominions, in particular the Pacha of Cildu, and the Princes of Moldavia, and Wallachia.

Beſides which, every one knows the facility with which the Sublime Porte gave permiſſion to the Ruſſian merchants to enjoy the free exerciſe of their commerce, in allowing them to go about whatever they thought proper; every one alſo knows the ſtipulation that was made—that the merchants, who were ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, ſhould be treated with the ſame indulgence in a due reciprocity—but the Court of Ruſſia, in order to engroſs all the trade to herſelf, has obliged the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte to pay larger duties than thoſe ſhe impoſes on the ſubjects of other powers; and does not ſuffer our merchants to paſs through the pro-

vinces, when their object is to recover their juſt debts, by which oppreſſions many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly their country.

When the merchants ſhips of the Sublime Porte have from ſtreſs of weather, or any other cauſe, wanted to take ſhelter in any of the Ruſſian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of thoſe veſſels.

In the laſt place, the Miniſter from the Court of Ruſſia has challenged us to war, inſiſting officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his Court, reſpecting the Kan of Teflis, General Petemkin would have orders with an army of 60 or 70 thouſand men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of thoſe articles. And further, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia would herſelf come in perſon. The notification of ſuch an order to General Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with ſo large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the Court of Ruſſia held on the invaſion of the Crimea.

That notification, in addition to the ſteps before taken, has deſtroyed all confidence, and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain, And as the principal cauſe of that inſecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Ruſſia, the ſublime Porte manifeſted its inclination to renew and conſolidate the friendſhip between the two Courts, provided that the Crimea was by a new treaty put into its former condition, to which the Ruſſian Miniſter gave a poſitive refuſal, adding, that he ſhould not even make the propoſition to his Court, and that if he did, no advantage could reſult from it, his Court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to thoſe articles, which ſhe had already declined. War is become for the Muſſulmans indiſpenſably neceſſary, as well for theſe reaſons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought neceſſary to remit this manifeſto to our reſpectable, eſteemed, old, and ſincere friend, the King of————, in order to notify and declare to our friend the reſolution which the ſublime Porte has taken to make war upon the Court of Ruſſia; a reſolution which is ſubmitted to his mature conſideration with an eye of diſcretion and equity.

Given at Conſtantinople the 24th of Auguſt, 1787.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 28.

"Tueſday laſt we had the good fortune to ſee in this place, all the Serene family of the Illuſtrious houſe of Orange; on which occaſion there was an illuminati on in general, as circumſtances would permit.

"The houſe of the Chevalier Harris, Envoy from England, was ſuperbly illuminated with great brilliancy; alſo the houſes of the true Patriotic Societies. All the evening and the night paſſed in the greateſt joy, and without the leaſt diſorder."

October 8. Laſt night, about a quarter paſt 9 o'clock, the Right Hon. Mr. W. Grenville arrived at his houſe at the army pay-office from Paris, with the ultimatum of the French Court, which we learn is pacific.

On his arrival in town, he ſent immediately to Mr. Pitt's houſe in Downing-ſtreet, but he was abſent with the Chancellor at Norwood, in conſequence of which Mr. Grenville diſpatched a meſſenger with the particulars of the negociation.

His grace the Duke of Dorſet left this kingdom yeſterday morning for Paris.

Yeſterday morning Mr Potter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers arrived at the treaſury from Berlin, and ſhortly afterwards Mr. Coats another meſſenger arrived —both of them had paſſed through different parts of Holland ſo lately as Wedneſday laſt; and there were at that time no accounts of the city of Amſterdam having ſurrendered. Advices are ſaid to have been lately received, that near 6000 troops had been ſent to the Weſt-Indies by the French government, which they have contrived to ſend out in ſmall veſſels, in each of which were not more than 60 men, and that ſome attack was meditated againſt our Weſt-India iſlands. The advice is ſaid to have been received by government from the Governour of Jamaica.

We can aſſure our readers for a certainty, that the parliament will meet the middle of next month for the diſpatch of buſineſs. His Majeſty perceiving that his preſent meaſures meet with the hearty approbation of his ſubjects in general, is deſirous of having the concurrence of his parliament on the terms of mediation.

Mr. Pitt is ſo particular reſpecting his foreign diſpatches, that he ſuffers no perſon whatever to ſee them, and even takes the trouble of copying them himſelf.

In conſequence of advice being received on Friday by adminiſtration, of ſome hoſtile preparations and movements of the French, on account of the Pruſſian army having entered the States, the Lords of the Admiralty, at nine o'clock in the evening, ſigned and iſſued preſs-warrants, which had been reſolved on in caſe of neceſſity by his Majeſty in Council on Wedneſday laſt. The warrants were delivered with the utmoſt ſecrecy, and at one o'clock on Saturday morning the preſs commenced, and continued very hot until eight o'clock, on both ſides of the river; and by gallies up the river; the neceſſity for men was ſo urgent, that they ſtript every veſſel of all hands, except the Captains, nor would any remonſtrance ſave either mates or apprentices. Before nine o'clock upwards of 2000 men were impreſſed, none of whom underwent the uſual form of being examined by a regulating Captain, but were immediately carried down to Blackwall, where tenders were in readineſs to convey them to Chatham, to which place they ſet ſail with the morning tide.

Preſs-warrants took place at every port in the kingdom, and it is ſuppoſed that government have now got ready to put on board the different ſhips 10,000 ſeamen, and by the end of the week a well equipped fleet will be ready to put to ſea, if required.

The preſs continues to be puſhed throughout all the ports with redoubled ardour; all the cuſtom-houſe entters are now in the ſervice, with a Lieutenant, and preſs gang on board each, and have ſwept off a conſiderable number of ſeamen, particularly from on board the different ſmuggling veſſels on the coaſt of Eſſex, Kent, and Suſſex.

The Cape of Good-Hope being a Dutch ſettlement, the Prince of Orange cannot be ſaid to be reinſtated in his poſſeſſions, until the French garriſon is removed. This French garriſon has been placed there with a view of hoſtility to Great-Britain: The Dutch and the French equally mean it. Nothing therefore, can be more neceſſary, than to inſiſt upon this garriſon being withdrawn: This is one part, and a principal one of Mr. Grenville's miſſion, at this time to the French Court. It is more than probable, France will not give up the Cape of Good-Hope. In this caſe, we muſt go to war with them.

Extract from Flyn's Cork Chronicle, dated October 15, 1787.

The KING of SPAIN's death.

A PRIVATE letter from an Iriſh houſe at Malaga, adviſes, that orders were arrived to hang the Cathedrals and Collegiate churches throughout every one of the twenty provinces of Spain, with black cloth or baize, where that mourning is to remain for twelve months. The foreign Conſuls have erected a black flag over the arms of their reſpective Sovereigns, which are fixed at their doors, and every thing carries an aſpect of the moſt unfeigned regret for the late King. The mercantile intereſt has peculiar obligations to the departed Prince, who, though not under any legal tie by the conſtitution of Spain, paid every ſhilling of his father's debts, to the amount of twenty millions, by yearly inſtalments from the Royal Treaſury; an inſtance of benevolence and juſtice capable of covering many faults, and which the kingdom can never forget. His Majeſty dying at the palace of Eſcurial, 24 miles from Madrid, had but a ſhort way to his grave, as all the Royal Family have been interred in the Chapel which ſtands in one of the Courts, ſince the building of that ſumptuous edifice by Philip the II. in 1599.

The moſt experienced politicians on the Continent are of opinion, that the death of his late Catholic Majeſty will produce ſome changes in the preſent ſyſtem of affairs. The young King *(Charles Prince of Auſtrias, born November* 11, 1748, *married September* 4, 1765, *to the Princeſs Louiſa of Parma, who was born December* 9, 1751, *and by her Royal Highneſs he has had ſeven children)* has applied with uncommon diligence to the buſineſs of the Cabinet theſe four or five years, and in effect governed the Spaniſh Monarchy with a wiſdom not often found in perſons of his age.—He is, beſides, of an enterpriſing ſpirit, and gives broad hints that he will attempt uniting to the Crown every atom of its ancient wrights, ſome part of which is poſſeſſed by England. This may account for the report circulated in London, that Jamaica was to be attacked early in the next ſummer—an event, that would find ſome employment for the Britiſh fleet and army."

WILMINGTON, December 12.

We hear from Dover, that the Deputies to the State Convention (agreeable to the appointment of the General Aſſembly) met and formed a Houſe, on Monday, the 3d inſt. James Latimer Eſq; was choſen Preſident on Wedneſday; the new Fœderal Conſtitution was ratified by unanimous vote on Friday; and the ratification ſigned by every member as follows.

WE, the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in Convention met, having taken into our ſerious conſideration the Fœderal Conſtitution propoſed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States, in a General Convention held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven; HAVE approved, aſſented to, ratified, and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents DO, in virtue of the Power and Authority to us given for that purpoſe, for, and in behalf of ourſelves and our Conſtituants, fully, freely, and entirely approve of, aſſent to, ratify and confirm the ſaid Conſtitution.

DONE *in Convention the ſeventh Day of* December, *in the Year of our Lord one thouſand, ſeven hundred, and eighty ſeven.*

The Convention likewiſe agreed to the ceſſion of a diſtrict in this State to Congreſs, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, with the right of excluſive Legiſlation, for the Seat of Fœderal Government, to be choſen by them (if accepted) in ſuch part of the State as they may think proper.

While the Convention of this State has finiſhed the important buſineſs for which they were elected, that of Pennſylvania is debating the ground by inches; after ſitting almoſt a month, we hear they have not yet finiſhed the 1ſt article.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.

AT the laſt additional ſeſſion of the Honourable General Court which ended on Saturday laſt, the following criminals were led to the bar to receive their ſentence, viz. James M'Connell Fox, from Waſhington, for murder, and John Cuningham, from Frederick, for robbing a ſtore houſe, the former was condemned to be hanged on Friday the 18th of next month, the latter being allowed his Clergy, was burnt in the hand, and diſcharged.

Squire Oſborne, from Ruſſell, Joel Watkins from Eſſex, Chiſholm Griffith, from Frederick Farrar Slattery, from Prince William, for coining John Wiley, from Louiſa, for negro ſtealing, and Benjamin Hinſley, from Franklin, for ſelony, John Summers, from Waſhington, for horſeſtealing, were ſeverally tried, and acquitted. John M'Kee, from Auguſta, for highway robbery, Wm. Harriſon, alias Wm. May, and John Forteſcue, both from Princeſs Anne, charged with robbing the Spaniſh brig ſome time ago, in Lynnhaven Bay, were diſcharged with conſent of the Attorney General, for want of evidence to ſupport the indictments. John M'Kee, was apprehended at the courthouſe door by two gentlemen from Frederick, and carried off to that county to take his trial, for a number of horſes ſtolen in that neighbourhood, and Wm. May, was alſo ſeized by one Moore from Alexandria to be carried by water to the ſtate of Delaware, in purſuance of the Governour's proclamation of that ſtate, where he is to be executed for a robbery, which he was condemned for about two years ago. John Penſon Heal, from Nanſemond, for bigamy, was tried, and the jury bringing in a ſpecial verdict, judgment was poſtponed until next Court. The trials of Randolph Sly, a mulatto, for burglary, &c. and John Wilſon, otherwiſe Harding Chowning, from Spotſylvania, for negro ſtealing, Elijah Hughes, from Brunſwick, for horſeſtealing, Wm. Armſtrong, from New Kent, for burglary, &c. who was burnt in the hand at the laſt Court, and John Gregory, an accomplice of Cuningham's, from Frederick, for burglary, &c. were poſtponed until April Court next.

The unfortunate JOHN PRICE POSEY, was called to the bar on Friday laſt, to hear the opinion of the Hon. Court of Appeals, which was read by the Clerk, and being aſked what he had farther to ſay for himſelf why ſentence of death ſhould not be pronounced upon him according to law,—a flood of tears choaked the organs of ſpeech, and after ſome time Judge Lyons pronounced the awful ſentence, in ſo affecting a manner, as drew tears from the audience and the Court. A ſolemn ſilence reigned through the whole, which laſted near half an hour. Mr. Poſey's behaviour upon the occaſion, was decent and firm. He confeſſed his crime, and ſaid he hoped through the merits of his Saviour, to obtain a pardon for the ſins of his paſt life. He is to be executed with Fox, on the 18th of next month.

Arrivals in England.

Graveſend, Sept. 29. Paſſed by, the Triton, Walker, from Virginia.

At Kinſale, the Lovely Anne (with damage) from Virginia, bond to Dublin.

At Oſtend, the Minerva, Johnſton, from Virginia.

Off the Start, the Minerva Hewſton, from Virginia

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Henderſon, Steel, Liverpool,
Betſey, Keown, Philadelphia.
Schooner Eunice, Butler, Boſton.

CLEARANCES.

Schooner Donald, Lilly, New-York.

RICHMOND, December 15, 1787.

MRS. LOUISA GIFFARD having thrown out ſome looſe and indiſcreet hints reſpecting the non-payment of a demand which ſhe held againſt me. This is therefore to teſtify, that on the firſt day of November laſt we came to a ſettlement of accounts, and having gave her a note (for the arrears) payable in ten days; duly complied therewith and liquidated the ſame ſome days before it did become due; for which, in the preſence of John Kidd and John Lake, ſhe gave a receipt on the back thereof in theſe words, to wit: "Received the within in full.——Louiſa Giffard"

If Mrs. Giffard by any ſubſequent dealings ſhould raiſe another demand, by politely rendering an account, ſhe will be paid by her moſt obedient very humble ſervant,

CHARLES SMALLWOOD.

To be Sold,

On Thurſday the 10th of January next.

A PLANTATION lying between Suffolk and South Quay, formerly the property of Demſey Carr, deceaſed, containing 700 acres of land, or thereabouts, with a dwelling houſe and all other neceſſary out-houſes, likewiſe two very good orchards, ſufficient to make 12 or 15 barrels of brandy, alſo a ſtill on ſaid plantation.

At the ſame time will be ſold, another plantation adjoining the above, containing about one hundred acres, with a houſe and orchard on the ſame. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid,

NANSEMOND, Dec. 9, 1787.

JACOB DARDEN.
MILLS BUTLER.
JOHN KING.

York Grammar-School,

December 17, 1787.

MR. EVANS enjoys fincere pleafure in thus paying his grateful acknowledgements to the gentlemen of York and of other parts of the country, for the countenance and encouragement which they have fhewn him as a teacher; and as he flatters himfelf that they have found no caufe to regret the confidence which they have repofed in his attention and abilities, he hopes for the continuance of their patronage.

To the public he thinks it proper to add that, he continues the tuition of youth in the clafficks and the Engliſh language; writing and arithmetick; geography and the uſe of the globes;——for the laſt of which branches he is provided with a very complete apparatus.

The terms are ten pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly, with one dollar upon admiſſion towards fire for the ſeaſon.

Mr. Evans's motives for fixing upon one uniform, liberal price are, firſt, that by making it worth his while to confine his attention to a ſmaller number of boys, he may be able to do them greater juſtice; and ſecondly, that thus children, if not of looſer principles, at leaſt of more vulgar habits, may be prevented from intermixing to corrupt the morals and vitiate the manners of his pupils.

W. SHERMER,

Has received from EUROPE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which he will ſell at a very moderate advance,

WHOLESALE,

At his SOTRE near the Capitol,

either for CASH, TOBACCO, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, at their current value.

They conſiſt of the following and other ARTICLES, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and coarſe cloths, Kendal cottons, corduroys, fuſtains, jeans, ſattinets, velvets, velveteens, mole ſkin, Denmark ſattin, denims, everlaſtings, hair ſhags, and all kinds of MANCHESTER GOODS. Thread, buttons, ſilk, twiſt, &c. Blankets, plains, and flannels. Yarn, and worſtead ſtockings, hats, and ſhoes. Iriſh linen from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Sheeting, both Scotch and Iriſh, and brown Holland. Calicoes, and printed handkerchiefs in variety of patterns, and mode. Mattraſſes, and bed tykes. An aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable pieces for waiſtcoats in figured velvets, Moncrief, ſtriped, and quilted ſilks and ſattins, and flannel with ſilk ſtripes. Men's gloves, lined with flannel and lamb ſkin. Leather breeches, and boots. Sadlery, amongſt which are a few ſingle chair harneſs. Pottery in Queen's ware, &c. All kinds of hardware, and ironmongery. Powder and ſhot. A quantity of Scotch and Wilton CARPETS in variety of patterns, &c. &c. &c.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes on the 24th day of January 1787, one tract of LAND lying in Louiſa county, taxed in the name of JOHN MOORE, dec. ſaid to bolong to Col. JOHN HARVIE, containing ſix hundred acres, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes, due for 1786, and expences attending the ſale.

REVENUE TAX,	£. 7 10 0
CERTIFICATE TAX,	5 0 0

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. S.
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

LOUISA, Dec. 17, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue law, on the premiſes, on Monday the 14th day of January 1788, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, and other neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

ONE thouſand acres of land, (more or leſs) belonging to Joſeph Loyall, lying in Henry county, on the branches of Turky Cock Creek, adjoining the land of Mr. John Booth, in ſaid county.

NATHAN RYAN, D. S.
for ABRAHAM PENN, Sheriff.

TAKEN up in Hanover, near the Hon. Peter Lyons's, a ſmall bay MARE, with ſaddle ſpots on her back, about 4 feet 1 inch high, 8 or 9 years old, a long buſhy tail, and thick mane, which hangs on the near ſide, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock S. near hind foot white above the footlocks, ſhe gallops very well. Appraiſed to ten dollars.

THOMAS BOWLES.

TREASURY OFFICE,

DECEMBER 6, 1787.

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the diſcharge of the intereſt on the army debt, will be apportioned among the holders of the warrants for the fifth years intereſt on Military Certificates, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered between the date hereof, and the 2nd day of January next.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

IN the month of March next I propoſe to divide ſeveral tracts of land, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres, into lots, to contain from 100 to 150 acres each—The ſaid lots are intended to be leaſed for lives or a term of years. The greateſt part of the ſaid lands lie in the counties of Shanandoah and Frederick, in the vicinity of Marlbrough Iron-Works, and in the neighbourhood of the borough of Winchester—Thoſe who with to leaſe any of the ſaid lots may have further information, by applying to me in the city of Richmond, during the preſent ſeſſion of General-Aſſembly, or after that time, to me or my Agent at the works aforeſaid.

ISAAC ZANE.

December 10, 1787.

To be Sold,

A new LIGHT CHARIOT

COMPLEAT,

With one ſet of Harneſs;

Likewiſe a very LIGHT PHÆTON,

Of the neweſt Faſhion,

With a pair of HARNESS,

BOTH JUST FINISHED,

And will be warranted for good materials, and ſound workmanſhip.

£.75 ready caſh is EXPECTED for the CHARIOT;

And £.60 for the PHÆTON.

INQUIRE OF

JESSE COLE.

Williamſburg, Dec. 3, 1787.

Will be Sold,

At public ſale, on the 25th day of next December, before the Rawleigh door in the city of Williamſburg.

THE following tract of land of the eſtate of William Rowſay, dec. containing 200 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of York, upon King's creek, and adjoining the plantation of Dr. William Paſteur, about 6 miles from Williamſburg. It is one of the firſt places on the creek for fiſh and oyſters, and where they are in the greateſt abundance. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſelling, by the adminiſtrators.

SAMUEL BEALL.
BENJAMIN POWELL.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

	Acres.
On Saturday 29th Dec. William Price,	845.
On Monday 31ſt Dec Iſaac Stanley,	100.
On Teuſday 1ſt Jan. Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1026.
On Wedneſday 2d Jan. Alex. Baine,	108.
On Thurſday 3d Jan. William Harris,	230.
ditto.	71.
On Friday 4th Jan. Iſham Palliam,	50.
On Saturday 5th Jan. John Noel,	100.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff,
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

	Acres.
On Monday 7th Jan. Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1200.
On Theſday the 8th, David Anderſon's eſtate,	304.
On Wedneſday the 9th, Robert Anderſon,	304.
On Thurſday the 10th, John Anderſon,	304.
On Friday the 11th, Col. Rich. Anderſon,	232.
On Saturday the 12th, Garland Anderſon,	100.
On Monday the 14th, Bartelett Anderſon,	100.
On Tueſday the 15th, Thomas Pleaſants,	520.
ditto,	400.
On Wedneſday the 16th, John Garron,	196.
On Thurſday the 17th, Eliz. Henderſon,	150.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff,
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

*** The Governours and Viſitors of WILLIAM & MARY college are requeſted to convene in the city of Williamſburg on the 15th of January next, at which time ſome matters of conſequence will be ſubmitted to their conſideration. JAMES INNES, Rector.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1787.

THE copartnery under the firm of MATTHEW ANDERSON, & Co. having been this day diſſolved by conſent, notice thereof is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and alſo that the ſaid MATTHEW ANDERSON, Eſq; is impowered to cloſe the affairs of the ſaid copartnery, to collect the debts, and diſcharge the balances.

THE DIRECTORS.

VIRGINIA.

At a General Court held in Richmond, October the 6th, 1787.

THE Court doth authorize and appoint the acting Juſtices of the peace within this Commonwealth, and every of them, ſeverally to take recognizances of ſpecial bail within their reſpective counties in actions which now are, or hereafter may be depending in this Court, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be publiſhed three weeks in each of the Virginia Gazettes.

(A Copy)
Teſte JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, in Louiſa county, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for 1785, and Certificate tax for 1784, and 1785, due January 1785, and 1786, and other expences incurred.

	Acres.
ON Monday 21ſt Jan. 1788, Tho. Pleaſants,	420.
Ditto. do.	500.
On Tueſday the 22d, James Crews,	200.
On Wedneſday the 23d, Job Harris,	50.
On Thurſday the 24 th, John Overton,	150.

R. YANCY, for
W. Thomſon, late Sheriff.

LOUISA, December 8. 1787

To be Sold,

OR RENTED,

THE remainder of a leaſe of which about four years are yet unexpired, of a valuable lot in the town of Norfolk, with a large and convenient ſtore houſe thereon, with four rooms below, and two large lofts near the county wharf, a ſituation equal to any in town. Alſo the fee-ſimple of a lot in Hanover Town, with a convenient ſtore houſe, lumber houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and neceſſary houſe thereon, all well pailed in, ſituate on the croſs ſtreet leading immediately to the warehouſes, and to New Caſtle, likewiſe the fee ſimple of a lot in Glouceſter Town, neart he Ferry Landing, with a new well built granary thereon; for the convenience of purchaſers credit will be allowed, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, farther particulars may be known on application to Matthew Anderſon, Eſq; or Major Samuel Cary, in Glouceſter, Mr. Samuel Pryor, on the premiſes in Norfolk, or to

THE DIRECTORS.

Montgomery's & Henry,

Have juſt received a QUANTITY of

IRISH LINENS,

Laid in at the laſt white linen market, held in BELFAST,

Which with a general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

They will ſell on reaſonable terms, for CASH or TOBACCO, at caſh prices.

THEY HAVE A FEW CASKS OF EXCELLENT

BACKWOODS BUTTER,

TO DISPOSE OF.

MADEIRA WINE,

RICHMOND, Nov. 30, 1787.

POETRY

From the Pennſylvania Herald.

A SONG.

MY Della lives! angelic maid!
Kind Nature lent her willing aid,
Let Hope ſwell ev'ry breaſt!
The nymphs and ſwains will now be glad,
For them my Delia of times plead,
Well pleas'd to hear them jeſt.

Full oft ſhe would with friendly care,
And manners ſweet, tho' ſtate require
Of what they ſtood in need:
O! 'twould have giv'n your heart much joy,
To ſee the children round her toy,
And pay to her their meed.

Their ſparkling eyes would ſeem to dance,
When they return'd her pleaſing glance,
That glance ſo kind and good!
Can equipage or gaudy ſtate,
Yield heartfelt pleaſure half ſo great;
This Veſta underſtood.

TAVERNIER.

THE famous Tavernier, having ſold the jewels he brought from India, mentioned, in the preſence of Louis the fourteenth, his intention to purchaſe an eſtate in Switzerland. The King aſked him, why he would not purchaſe one in his kingdom? Tavernier replied, with uncommon ſimplicity, becauſe, ſire, I mean to have my eſtate in full poſſeſſion.

I have ſeen the houſe he purchaſed at Aubonne, near the Lake of Geneva; I ſhould have obſerved, that houſe has the title of barony annexed to it.

As I viewed the barony, I ſaid to myſelf, "Why cannot I converſe with the man who, being for forty years poſſeſſed with a rage for travelling, made ſix voyages into Turkey, Perſia, and India, by every tract that could be thought of, and who afterwards, in ſearch of the wreck of his fortune, ended his days at Moſcow, at the age of eighty-four!"—What a ſingular deſtiny.

I could have wiſhed to raiſe the ſhade of this celebrated traveller,——to demand, why, after having viſited Europe and Aſia, he at length, came to reſide near the Lake of Geneva? on reflection, I believe I had hit on the reaſon. Tavernier had viewed the moſt charming climates on earth; the richeſt countries of Aſia, where ſpices, ſilks, perfumes, gold, diamonds, every thing flattering to the ſenſe and imagination of man, are found; but, at the ſame time, he had met with ſlavery, ignorance, barbariſm: he had obſerved thoſe countries, though ſo inchanting in deſcription, were not ſuitable to the civilized European who keeps up to his morals. He then wiſhed to end his days in a mild climate and a fertile ſoil, among an honeſt free people —All theſe requiſites he found at Aubonne. The natives, who were then a plain, hoſpitable people, received every ſtranger that came to ſettle among them as a brother, and vied with each other in making him partake of the advantages of their liberty. They are altered ſince; and I would not adviſe every traveller, who wiſhes to repoſe after his long fatigues, to ſeek the comforts of life in Switzerland rather than elſewhere.

Tavernier had carried the name of Louis the Fourteenth to the fartheſt part of Aſſia, and Louis, always grateful for every thing which extended his glory, granted him letters of nobility, although he was a Proteſtant.

Tavernier proved the guide to jewellers. What a combination, in ſocial order, is that which gives to a ſmall tranſparant pebble, intrinſically ſo uſeleſs to happineſs, or pleaſure even, ſo great a value! This appears more aſtoniſhing than the voyages of John Baptiſt Tavernier to Perſia, who was born at Paris, and ended his courſe at Moſcow, when he was more than eighty years old.

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.

A CAUTION!

A CERTAIN James Pritchett, has in his poſſeſſion a bond of mine, payable to the ſaid Pritchett for thirty pounds. All perſons are hereby forewarned from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as it is fully diſcharged, and the ſaid Pritchett having no intereſt therein or claim therefrom. If an aſſignment thereof is taken, the aſſignee will act in his own wrong, and cannot receive any ſatisfaction therefor from

CORNELIUS NOELL.

BEDFORD, Nov 27, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,

At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fiſhery as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

MISCARRIED,

A LETTER from the ſubſcriber to Mr. David Cochran, New Caſtle, incloſing Capt. Preſly Thornton's bond indorſed by Thomas Hamm, together with Mr. Hamm's account and agreement. All perſons are forewarned from taking an aſſignment of the above bond, and Captain Thornton is requeſted to ſtop it if offered for payment.

The above letter is dated the 26th of July laſt, and was put into the Poſt Office at Fredericksburg. Five dollars reward will be given to any perſon producing the above letter and incloſures to Mr. David Cochran, or to the ſubſcriber here.

NIEL M'COULL.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 21, 1787.

For Sale,

For Caſh or Long Credit.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs (near thirty of which is reclaimed meadow.) It is beautifully ſituated within four miles of the city of Richmond, on the main road to Williamſburg, it was the property of ROBERT GILBERT deceaſed. There is on the ſaid farm, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and every other out houſe neceſſary for a genteel family. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately it is ſold, by

GABRIEL GALT.
JAMES ANDERSON.

TAKEN up on the plantation of David Johnſon, on the South river in Louiſa county, a dark bay MARE, about 14 or 15 years old, near 5 feet high, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart, and on the near buttock H. Appraiſed to five pounds.

WILLIAM WHITE, J. P.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower than any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

For Liverpool,

THE NEW BRIG

ATLANTIC,

NOW lying at City Point,

Britiſh built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and on her firſt voyage, will take in freight for Liverpool with liberty of conſignment, has part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Thomas Gerard, Peterſburg, John Cunliffe, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,

BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.